

REGULATORY CLOSURE FRAMEWORK GLOSSARY

Administrative Record: The compilation of documents that establishes the basis of all removal and remedial decisions for each OU at the Site, as required by section 113(k)(1) of CERCLA. (RFCA ¶25(c))

Cleanup Goals Achieved: Cleanup Goals Achieved is used for ground water and surface water restoration, including monitored natural attenuation remedies. These remedies have not yet achieved cleanup goals when RA is completed and the Interim RA Report is signed.

Closeout Report: A report prepared for all actions, including decommissioning, when work and relevant final characterization is completed. (See IGD section 3.1.12 and FDPM section 7.3.3.7 for details.)

Comprehensive Risk Assessment (CRA) [a/k/a Baseline Risk Assessment]: Using the data developed under paragraphs 40 CFR 300.430(d)(1) and (2), the lead agency shall conduct a site-specific baseline risk assessment to characterize the current and potential threats to human health and the environment that may be posed by contaminants migrating to ground water or surface water, releasing to air, leaching through soil, and bioaccumulating in the food chain. The results of the baseline risk assessment will help establish acceptable exposure levels for use in developing remedial alternatives in the FS. (40 CFR 300.430(d)(4))

CRA Methodology: The methodology agreed upon by DOE, EPA and CDPHE on how to conduct the CRA.

Construction Completion: The Construction Completion List (CCL) is a compilation of sites presently or formerly on the NPL. Sites qualify for the CCL when:

- (1) Any necessary physical construction is complete, whether or not final cleanup levels or other requirements have been achieved;
 - (2) EPA has determined that the response action should be limited to measures that do not involve construction; or
 - (3) The site qualifies for deletion from the NPL.
- (FR Volume 58, No. 29, March 2, 1993)

Corrective Action Decision (CAD): The CHWA permit decision by the State selecting a corrective measure alternative or alternatives to remediate environmental concerns at an OU. (RFCA ¶25(t))

Corrective Measures Study (CMS): The RCRA/CHWA term for the study through which the owner/operator of a facility identifies and evaluates appropriate corrective measures and submits them to the regulatory agency. The CMS and the CERCLA FS are analogous documents and may be the same document. (RFCA ¶25(v))

Decommissioning Operations Plan (DOP): A DOP will be developed for any building found as a result of characterization to have significant contamination or hazards. The DOP will present an activity-based program to decontaminate the locations identified in that building's preliminary characterization study as contaminated or presenting a physical hazard. Any proposals for cleanup of a building will include a risk, economic, and engineering assessment. (RFCA Attachment 9)

Decommissioning Program Plan (DPP): The RFCA document that establishes the regulatory steps to be used for decommissioning buildings at RFETS. This is a one-time only document; however, it may be modified as agreed to by the RFCA Parties. (DPP)

Deletion from NPL (Delisting): Releases may be deleted from or recategorized on the NPL where no further response is appropriate. (40 CFR 300.425(e))

Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA): The assessment of risk to ecological receptors.

Feasibility Study (FS): The CERCLA term for a study undertaken to develop and evaluate options for remedial action. (RFCA ¶25(af))

The primary objective of the FS is to ensure that appropriate remedial alternatives are developed and evaluated such that relevant information concerning the remedial action options can be presented to a decisionmaker and an appropriate remedy selected. The lead agency may develop a FS to address a specific problem or the entire site. The development and evaluation of alternatives shall reflect the scope and complexity of the remedial action under consideration and the site problems being addressed. Development of alternatives shall be fully integrated with the site characterization activities of the RI described in 40 CFR 300.430(d). The lead agency shall include an alternatives screening step, when needed, to select a reasonable number of alternatives for detailed analysis. (40 CFR 300.430(e))

Field Modification: A modification to work triggered as a result of encountering unanticipated conditions in the field and which must be done immediately in the opinion of the Project Coordinator to avoid either an imminent threat to human health, safety or the environment, or undue and unnecessary delay. Field modifications may also be made when opportunities are identified that allow work to be conducted in a more cost-effective manner while not compromising safety or protection of public health or the environment. (RFCA ¶25(ag))

Final Close Out Report: The FCOR documents compliance with statutory requirements and provides a consolidated record of all removal and remedial activities for the entire site. Since it is the final record, the FCOR must be complete and be able to stand alone. It describes how the cleanup was accomplished and provides the overall technical justification for site completion. It should identify issues that might be of continuing concern to EPA or the community and explain why these issues do not preclude the site from achieving site completion. (OSWER Directive 9320.2-09A-P "Close Out Procedures for NPL Sites")

Five-year review(s): If a remedial action is selected that results in hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remaining at the site above levels that allow for unlimited use of and unrestricted exposure, the lead agency shall review such action no less often than every five years after initiation of the selected remedial action. (40 CFR 300.430 (f)(4)(ii))

Idle Equipment Consent Order: The Idle Equipment Consent Order requires waste contained in idle equipment that is regulated under RCRA be managed in accordance with the agency approved Management Plan. The plan provides a methodology for identifying idle equipment material or hazardous waste and for prioritizing the draining and removal of material or waste based on the reduction of risks to worker health, safety, and the environment. Newly identified idle equipment containing hazardous waste must be either approved by CDPHE to be added to the plan or drained within 180 days.

Implementation Guidance Document (IGD): The guidance document that the RFCA Parties agree DOE will use in preparing work documents for activities regulated by RFCA. (RFCA ¶25(aj))

Institutional Controls (ICs): Institutional controls are nonengineering measures designed to prevent or limit exposure to hazardous substances left in place at a site, or assure effectiveness of the chosen remedy. Institutional controls are usually, but not always, legal controls, such as easements, restrictive covenants, and zoning ordinances. (CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(A), (B), or (C))

Section 120(h)(3)(A) of CERCLA requires that a federal agency transferring real property to a nonfederal entity include a covenant in the deed of transfer warranting that all remedial action necessary to protect human health and the environment has been taken prior to the date of transfer with respect to any hazardous substances remaining on the property. CERCLA Section 120(h)(3)(B) requires, under certain circumstances, that a federal agency demonstrate to the EPA Administrator that a remedy is "operating properly and successfully" before the federal agency can provide the "all remedial action has been taken" covenant. Under CERCLA section 120(h)(3)(C), the covenant can be deferred so that property may be transferred before all necessary remedial actions have been taken if regulators agree that the property is suitable for the intended use and the intended use is consistent with protection of human health and the environment.

Interim Measure (IM): The RCRA/CHWA term for a short term action to respond to imminent threats, or other actions to abate or mitigate actual or potential releases of hazardous wastes or constituents (RFCA ¶25(am))

Interim Remedial Action (IRA): The CERCLA term for an expedited response action performed in accordance with remedial action authorities to abate or mitigate an actual or potential threat to public health, welfare, or the environment from the release or threat of release of a hazardous substance from RFETS. (RFCA ¶25(an))

Major Modification: A modification to work that constitutes a significant departure from the approved decision document or the basis by which a decision was previously made or approved, e.g., a change in a selected remedial technology, a technical impracticability determination, or a significant change to the performance of an SOP (e.g., a tank closure that results in closure in-place versus removal) that functionally alters the pre-approved procedure. (RFCA ¶25(ar))

Minor Modification: A modification that achieves a substantially equivalent level of protection of workers and the environment and does not constitute a significant departure from the decision document or the basis by which a decision was previously made or approved, but may alter techniques or procedures by which the work is completed, e.g., a change in an RSOP that does not change the final results of the activity (e.g., alteration to a tank closure procedure that still results in a clean closure), or a change in operation or capacity of a treatment system that does not cause the system to exceed an effluent limit. (RFCA ¶25(as))

Mixed Residue Consent Order: The Mixed Residue Consent Order defines the requirements for managing backlog mixed residues at the site. Backlog refers to those mixed residues that were in storage as of July 1991. The mixed residues governed by this Order include materials stored in tanks and solid materials. The mixed residue tank systems are neither interim status, nor are they included in the Site's RCRA Part B Permit. Requirements for the management of solid mixed residues are deferred, in the Order, to those requirements identified in the Defense Nuclear Facility Safety Board's recommendation #94-1.

National Priorities List (NPL): The NPL is the list of priority releases for long-term remedial evaluation and response. (40 CFR 300.425(b)) The Site was proposed for inclusion on the NPL on October 15, 1984, pursuant to section 105 of CERCLA, 42 U. S. C. section 9605. The listing became final September 21, 1989.

Operational and Functional (O&F) (Federal Facilities: Operating Properly and Successfully): O&F determinations are made for containment remedies (all media), ground water restoration, and surface water restoration, but not for monitored natural attenuation. O&F activities are conducted after physical construction of the remedy is complete to ensure that it is functioning properly and operating as designed.

Operational and Maintenance (O&M): O&M measures are initiated after the remedy has achieved the remedial action objectives and remediation goals in the ROD, and is determined to be O&F, except for ground or surface water restoration activities covered under 300.435(f)(4). (40 CFR 300.435(f)(1))

A remedy becomes "O&F" either one year after construction is complete, or when the remedy is determined concurrently by EPA and the State to be functioning properly and is performing as designed, whichever is earlier. EPA may grant extensions to the one-year period, as appropriate. (40 CFR 300.435(f)(2))

Pre-Demolition Survey Plan: The survey plan that will describe the final survey for both radionuclides and non-radionuclides that will be taken at the end of decommissioning. The survey will confirm that decommissioning activities have achieved the release standard for buildings destined for reuse or the completion of building disposition for buildings that are demolished such that only environmental restoration activities remain. The Pre-Demolition Survey is sometimes referred to as the Final Status Survey. (DPP section 3.3.10)

Pre-Demolition Survey Report: A report summarizing the results of the pre-demolition survey.

Preliminary Close Out Report (PCOR): A EPA document that is prepared by the Remedial Project Manager. The PCOR focuses on all OUs at the Site, including a description of the releases at the site, site conditions, all construction activities (including removals), completion of construction, Five-year Reviews, and a detailed schedule of steps remaining for site completion. PCOR should contain a status report by OU of the ROD, estimate of capital and annual O&M costs, and the construction contract award amount.

Proposed Action Memorandum (PAM): The decision document that describes an accelerated cleanup activity which DOE expects can be completed during a six-month period. (RFCA ¶25(ax))

Proposed Plan: The Preferred Alternative for a site is presented to the public in a Proposed Plan. The Proposed Plan briefly summarizes the alternatives studied, highlighting the key factors that led to identifying the Preferred Alternative. (40 CFR300.430(f)(2))

RCRA Facilities Investigation (RFI): The RCRA/CHWA term for an investigation conducted by the owner/operator of a facility to gather data sufficient to characterize the nature, extent, and rate of migration of contamination from releases identified at the facility. The RFI and CERCLA RI are analogous documents, and may be the same document. (RFCA ¶25(az))

Reconnaissance Level Characterization Plan: A reconnaissance level characterization will be made to establish a preliminary estimate of the type of contamination or safety hazard present. All buildings and facilities at RFETS will have this preliminary characterization. The type and tractability of radiation and hazardous substance contamination, and physical hazards will be evaluated. The reconnaissance level characterization will contain sufficient detail including analysis of analytic information to establish the basis for decommissioning activities. In order to conduct the reconnaissance level characterization, a reconnaissance level characterization plan must be developed and documented following the CERCLA DQO process. A reconnaissance level characterization plan does not require regulatory approval.

Reconnaissance Level Characterization Report: This report summarizes the results of the reconnaissance level characterization and is required by RFCA. The RLCR will be used to document the building classification type as either a Type 1, 2, or 3. The lead regulatory agency concurs with the DOE's typing of a building. (RFCA Appendix 9/DPP)

Record of Decision (ROD): The CERCLA decision by DOE and EPA, or by EPA alone in the event EPA disagrees with a remedy proposed by DOE, selecting the remedial action or actions to remedy the environmental and human health concerns at the Site. (RFCA ¶25(ba))

Interim Remedial Action (RA) Report: The Interim RA report for a given OU is used only for RAs that include ground or surface water restoration remedies, including monitored natural attenuation.

Final Remedial Action Report: Criteria for approval of the Final RA Report for a given OU are:

- all construction activities are complete, including site restoration and demobilization;
- all cleanup goals specified in the ROD have been achieved, including those for ground and surface water restoration, if applicable;
- if containment, the remedy is operating as intended (operational and functional)
- a contract final inspection or equivalent has been conducted; and
- the final RA Report contains specific information identified in guidance.

When an Interim RA Report has already been prepared, the Interim RA Report can simply be amended to create the Final RA Report.

Remedial Design: The remedial design/remedial action (RD/RA) stage includes the development of the actual design of the selected remedy and implementation of the remedy through construction. A period of operation and maintenance may follow RA activities. (40 CFR 300.435(a))

Remedial Investigation (RI): The CERCLA term for an investigation to collect data necessary to adequately characterize the Site, assess the risks to human health and the environment, and to support the development and evaluation of remedial alternatives. (RFCA ¶25(be))

The purpose of the RI is to collect data necessary to adequately characterize the site for the purpose of developing and evaluating effective remedial alternatives. To characterize the site, the lead agency shall, as appropriate, conduct field investigations, including treatability studies, and conduct a baseline risk assessment. The RI provides information to assess the risks to human health and the environment and to support the development, evaluation, and selection of appropriate response alternatives. Site characterization may be conducted in one or more phases to focus sampling efforts and increase efficiency of the investigation. . . . (40 CFR 300.430(d)(1))

Responsiveness Summary: A summary addressing public comments submitted on the draft decision document. (40 CFR 300.415(m)(2)(iii) and (4)(iv); 40 CFR 300.430(f)(3)(I)(F); 40 CFR 300.820)

Rocky Flats Cleanup Agreement (RFCA): The federal facility agreement and consent order between DOE, EPA, and the State of Colorado. RFCA describes the regulatory framework for performing environmental restoration and decommissioning activities under both RCRA and CERCLA at RFETS. RFCA addresses remedial activities for Individual Hazardous Substance Sites, decommissioning, Federal Facility Compliance Act compliance for mixed wastes that are not proposed for treatment under the Site Treatment Plan, and closure of underground storage tanks.

RFCA Integrating Decision Document (RIDD): A RFCA decision document that integrates necessary response (accelerated) actions to achieve the final site condition or final ROD in one document. The RIDD provides the framework and strategy to achieve the final ROD.

RFCA Modification/Close-out: Within 60-days after the Federal Register notice that removes the Site from the NPL, all Parties shall commence negotiations for appropriate modification of this Agreement which considers among other things the continuing requirements of any CAD/RODs being implemented at the site at that time. (RFCA Paragraph 286)

RFCA Standard Operating Protocol (RSOP): Approved protocols applicable to a set of routine environmental remediation and/or decommissioning activities regulated under RFCA that DOE may repeat without re-obtaining approval after the initial approval because of the substantially similar nature of the work to be done. Initial approval of an RSOP will be accomplished through the IM/IRA process. (RFCA ¶25(bo))

Sampling and Analysis Plans (SAPs): SAPs are required to support pre-remedial characterization, waste volume calculations, waste characterization, verification of cleanup, and design data needs. Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) will be developed for all sampling activities. Sampling plans and related DQOs will be focused on collecting data to meet a specific need (i.e., to address a specific decision). (40 CFR 300.415(b)(4)(ii) and 40 CFR 300.430(b)(8))

Site Completion: Site completion signifies the end of all response actions at NPL sites. Site completion means that the response actions at the site were successful and no further CERCLA response is required to protect human health and the environment.

Sites with RODs requiring institutional controls, monitored natural attenuation, or monitoring for other than O&M purposes meet site completion requirements once the institutional controls are in place, monitored natural attenuation has reached the cleanup goals, and all monitoring requirements specified in the ROD are met. The site will then be eligible for site completion and site deletion. Site completion is documented by a Final Close Out Report. (OSWER Directive 9320.2-09A-P "Close Out Procedures for NPL Sites")

Site Treatment Plan Consent Order: The Site Treatment Plan Consent Order requires low level mixed waste and mixed transuranic waste that cannot meet Land Disposal Restriction requirements be managed in accordance with the revised RFETS Site Treatment Plan under the Federal Facility Compliance Agreement.

A schedule for on-site and off-site treatment and disposal options is included, and low-level mixed wastes have been prioritized into tiers based on waste volume, availability of treatment facilities, Site priorities, and cost. The Order specifies submittal of quarterly and annual progress reports.

Tank Management Consent Order: The Tank Management Consent Order requires interim status tanks destined for closure at the Site under RCRA to be managed in accordance with the Site Tank Management Plan. The plan is updated annually to identify those tanks governed by the Order and includes a schedule to either bring the tanks to a RCRA stable configuration or come into compliance with RCRA closure requirements.

Waste Chemical Program Consent Order: The Waste Chemical Program Consent Order required both waste chemicals remaining on site from previous activities and newly generated waste chemicals to be properly managed in accordance with the Waste Chemical Plan. The agency approved plan included a schedule for ensuring waste chemicals in Site buildings and structures comply with requirements of the Colorado Hazardous Waste Act and corresponding regulations. All requirements in the Order have been met with the exception of designated excluded areas. Kaiser-Hill must notify CDPHE before entering any of these areas, and remove them from the list after verification of compliance.